

Street, where his influence and wisdom succeeded in carving out a magnificent suite of laboratories and lecture rooms—and no part of them on the “Box and Cox” principle. For this fine department—probably the best in the kingdom—his successors will ever be grateful.

Although Maclean published numerous papers and books on electrical subjects and practice, he stands out in the memory as a mathematical physicist—indeed the very man whom Kelvin could appreciate. Maclean was extremely loyal to his old chief and to his Alma Mater, and he carried with him to the Royal Technical College the methods and traditions he had learnt in his youth. The autocracy of the department so evident in Scottish and German universities, the restricted outlook, the traditional lecturing to the junior students, together with many traits more closely associated with Kelvin, all showed themselves in his strong personality. It was during his professoriate that the Royal Technical College became affiliated with the University.

As an engineer, the limitations of his surroundings must be borne in mind. Glasgow never was, is not, and possibly never will be, a centre of electrical engineering. In Scotland, electrical engineers are largely agents and factors of English concerns, and there is not the creative atmosphere which is so marked a feature in manufacturing districts. The close band of salesmen would not be primarily interested in local production, and electrical engineering did not flourish like mechanical engineering and shipbuilding. To-day most of the leading electrical engineers in Scotland are Englishmen. Personally, Maclean held a high place in the regard of his electrical associates.

Maclean had high academic distinctions—D.Sc. and LL.D. of Glasgow—the latter honour being conferred on him in 1919, as a leader and a first-rate authority in electrical science, and distinguished alike in the Gaelic language and literature. He was a member of the Institutions of Civil and of Electrical Engineers, and of many of the learned bodies.

In his private life Maclean suffered deep sorrows in the loss of his wife and of two of his sons. He was an elder in the Westbourne Gardens Church, Glasgow. Maclean loved open-air recreation—he was a keen and good golfer and he enjoyed a game of bowls. His death has left a gap which will not be filled.

S. P. S.

Sir Herbert Sloley, K.C.M.G.

THE death is reported from Cape Town of Sir Herbert Sloley, formerly resident commissioner of Basutoland, which took place on September 22 at the age of eighty-two years. His successful rule of the turbulent Basuto, like that of his predecessor Sir Godfrey Lagden, was based upon an intimate knowledge of Sesuto language, beliefs and customs. He was a pre-eminent example of the type to which anthropologists, Sir William Ridgeway and Sir Richard Temple, for example, were accustomed to point when urging upon the Governments of their day the advantages of a training in anthropology

for the administrator of backward races in obviating the long apprenticeship, which had been a necessary foundation of their successful work.

Sir Herbert Sloley was helped by his personal characteristics, but even he went through a long apprenticeship. Nearly the whole of his working life was passed in Basutoland, which under the rule of Sir Godfrey Lagden and himself was transformed from the most disturbed to the model native territory of South Africa, the crowning achievement being the formation of a Native Council, which brought the commissioner and natives into direct touch and co-operation in matters of administration.

Sir Herbert was born in Calcutta on February 4, 1855, and was educated in England at the Greenwich Proprietary School. After a brief period in a bank, he went to South Africa and joined the Cape Mounted Rifles in 1875. He was appointed captain in a native contingent in the Basuto War of 1880–81. Seizing the opportunity to make a career in Basutoland, he became sub-inspector in the Basutoland Mounted Police in 1884, inspector in 1886, assistant commissioner in 1889, and Government secretary in 1898. On the retirement of Sir Godfrey Lagden, who had accepted the office of commissioner of native affairs in the Transvaal, Sloley was appointed resident commissioner in 1900 and held that office until 1916, when he retired and took up his residence in Cape Town.

Dr. A. C. Fryer

WE regret to record the death of Dr. A. C. Fryer, Local Government Board inspector and a distinguished antiquary, which took place suddenly at Bristol at the age of eighty-two years at the beginning of September.

Dr. Fryer was born at Manchester in 1855 and was educated at Queenswood College, Owens College, Manchester, and the University of Leipzig, where he graduated D.Ph. in 1882. On his return to England he was appointed assistant to Dr. Angus Smith, chief inspector of alkali works under the Rivers Pollution Acts. On the death of Dr. Smith, Dr. Fryer was sent to Bristol as inspector of alkali works for south-west England, and continued to hold that office until his retirement in 1920.

Dr. Fryer was a versatile writer, his published work covering a variety of topics, including verse, stories for children and collections of folk and fairy tales from the north of England and the Hartz Mountains. As an antiquary his interests lay mainly in the early Middle Ages. He published many communications dealing with the classification of fonts and medieval monumental effigies in *Archæologia*, the *Archæological Journal* and the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*. He was the author of an illustrated volume on “The Wooden Monumental Effigies in England and Wales”, of “Llantwit Major”, a fifth century university, and of lives of Cuthbert of Lindisfarne and St. Aidan, the apostle of the North Country. Dr. Fryer was a member of the Advisory Committees for the care of churches of the dioceses of Bristol and Bath and Wells.